STUDIES IN THE HISTORY OF THE RENAISSANCE By Walter H. Pater. 12mo, pp. 213. Macmilian & Co. The wealth of artistic lore and the singular beauty of its style make this one of the most attractive books of the present season. It is no less rich in the fruits of antiquarian research, than in the philosophi-cal analysis of asthetic principles. The secret of the Renaissance, according to the idea of the author, is not to be found in the revival of classical antiquity in the fifteenth century. It dates, in reality, from a much earlier period, and has a larger scope. So far back as the end of the twelfth century, its germs began to appear in the popular poetry of France, and soon spread into the sphere of Art. The Renaissance, correctly understood, is the name of a movement which sought for a more liberal and gracious construction of human life. It honored the fruits of the intellect and the imagination for their own sake. It strove not merely for the discovery of old and forgotten sources of spiritual enjoyment, but for the riences, new subjects of poetry, new forms of Art. It was the prophet of the "newness," which in every age that retains a spark of its original vitality finds enthusiastic and joyous disciples who never cease to revere the dreams of their youth, and to thirst for a perfection which haunts the visions of the future, though it has never been incarnated in the experience of the past. Of these feelings, there was a remarkable outbreak at the period alluded to. In Pointed architecture, in the doctrines of romantic love, in the poetry of Provence, the rude strength of the middle age turns to sweetness. The taste thus awakened becomes the seed of the classical revival. prompting to the perpetual search for the springs of perfect sweetness in the Hellenic world. Coming after a long period in which this instinct had been crushed, the outbreak was rightly called a Renais-

sance, a revival.

Theories which bring into connection with each other modes of thought and iccling, periods of faste, forms of art and poetry, which the narrowness of men's minds constantly tends to oppose to each other, have a great stimulus for the intellect and are almost always worth understagging. It is so with this theory of a Remaissance within the middle age, which seeks to establish a continuity between the most characteristic work of the middle age, the sculpture of Charlies and the windows of Lemans, and the work of the later Remaissance, the work of Jean Cousin and Germain Pilon, and thus heals that rupture between the middle age and the Remaissance which has so often been exagerated. But it is not so much the ceclesiasteral art of the middle age, its sculpture and painting—work certainly done in a Noire-Dame, where dwelt a girl Heiolse, believed to be his orphan niece, his love tor whom he had testifted by giving her an education then unrivaled, so that rumor even asserted that, through the knowledge of languages, enabing her to penejrate into the mysteries of the older world, she had become a screeress. like the Cellie drudesses; and now gs they sat together in that shadowy home, to refine a little further on the nature of abstract ideas, "Love made himself of the party with them." You conserve the temptations of the scholar in that dreamy tranquility, who, and the blight and linear spectate or "the Ishad," lived in a world of something like shadows; and how for one who knew so went to assign its exact value to every abstract idea, those restraints which he on the consciences of other men had been relaxed. It appears that he composed many verses in the valigar tongue; afready the young men anog them on the camp below the house. Those sones, says M. de Romusat, were probably in the taste of the Trouveres, of whom he was one of the first in date, or, so to speak, the predocesor; it is the same spirit which has modded the famous "ietters" written in the quant Latin of the middle age. At the foot of that early Gothic tower, which the next generation raised to grace the precincis of Abelard's school on the "mountain" of Saint Genericus of Abelard's school on the "mountain" of Saint Genericus of Abelard's school on the "mountain" of Saint Genericus of the historian Michelet sees in thought "a terrible assembly; not the licarers of Abelard alone, fifty bishops, twenty carainais, two popes, the whole body of scholastic philosophy; not only the learned Heiole, the tenedium of hinguages and the Remaissance; but Arnold of Breacia—that is to say, the revolution."

One of the first outflowings of the spirit of the

Renaissance was the endeavor of certain Italian scholars of the fifteenth century to reconcile Christianity with the religion of ancient Greece. A modern scholar, occupied with this problem might observe that all religions may be regarded as natural products, and have common laws. He would con-clude that they were not to be isolated from the other movements of the human mind during their respective periods: that they arise spontaneously as expressions of sentiment concerning the unseen world; and that every intellectual product must be judged from the point of view of the age in which it was produced. The basis of reconciliation would thus be the inexhaustible creativeness of the human mind, in which all religions alike have their root, and in which all alike are laid to rest; just as the fancies of childhood and the thoughts of old age often meet and are reconciled in the experience of an individual.

an individual.

Far different was the method followed by the scholars of the fitteenth century. They lacked the very radiments of the instone sense, which by an imaginative set torows itself back into a world unlike one's own, and judges each intellectual product in connection with the age which produced it; they had no idea of development, of the differences of ages, of the gradual education of the human race. In their attempts to reconcile the religious of the world they were thus thrown back on the quicksand of allegorical interpretation. The religious of the world were to be reconciled, not as successive singes in a gradual development of the religious senses had a gradual development of the religious sense, but as subsising side by side, and substantially in agreement with each other. And here the first necessity was to misrepresent the language, the conceptions, the sentiments, it was proposed to compare and reconcile. Plato and blomer must be made to speak agreeably to Moses. Set side by side, the mere surfaces could never unite in any harmony of design. Therefore one must go below the surface, and bring up the supposed secondary or still more remote meaning, that diviner signification held in reserve, in recessar dirantia althoid, latent in some stray touch of Homer or figure of specin in the books of Moses.

And yet, as a curresity of the human mind, a "mad-

signification held in reserve, in recessit dismins alopide, latent in some stray found of Homer or figure of speech in the books of Moses.

And yet, as a currestry of the human mind, a "madhouse-cil," if you will, into which we may peep for a mone at and see it at wars weaving strange fances, the allegoriest interpretation of the inteenth century has its interest. With its strange web of imagery, its quanticonecite, its unexpected combinations and smite moralizing, it is an element in the local color of a great age. It this strates also the faith of that age to all oracles, its desire to hear all voices, its generous belief that nothing which had ever interested the human mind could wholly lose its vitality. It is the counterpart, though certainly the feebler counterpart, of that practical trace and reconclination of the gods of Greece win the Christina religion which is seen in the art of the time; and it is for his share in this work, and because his own stery is a sort of analogueous visible equivalent to the expression of this purpose in his writings, that some ining of a general interest shill belongs to the name of Pico della Mirandula, whose life, written by his nepsew Francis, seemed worthy, for some touch of sweetness in it, to be translated out of their original Latin by Sir Thomas More, that great lover of Italian cultare, among whose works this life of Pico. Earl of Mirandula, and a great love of Italian cultare, among whose works this life of Pico. Earl of Mirandula, and a great love of Italian cultare, among whose works this life of Pico. Earl of Mirandula, and a great love of Italian cultare, among whose works this life of Pico. Earl of Mirandula, and a great love of Italian cultare, among whose works this life of Pico. Earl of Mirandula, each a great love of Italian cultare, among whose works this life of Pico. Earl of Mirandula, each a great love of Italian cultare, among whose works that great love of Italian cultare, among whose works are considered Earlish.

The Remissance of the fifteenth century was in many things great rather by what it aspired to do than by what it actually achieved. It remained for a later age to discover the true method of a scientific reconcilitation of the Christian sentiment with the imagery, the legends, the theories of pagan poetry

imagery, the legends, the theories of pagan poetry and philosophy.

For that are the only possible reconciliation was an imagnative one, and resulted from the efforts of artists trained in Curistian schools to handle pagan subjects; and of this artistle reconciliation work like Pico's was but the feebler counterpart. Whatever philosophers had to say on one side or the other, whether they were successed or not in their attempts to reconcile the old to the new, and to tustify the expediture of so much care and thought on the dreams of a dead religion, the imagery of the Grock religion, the direct charm of its story, were by artists valued and entivated for their own sake. Hence a new sort of mythology with a tone and qualifies of its own. When the ship-load of sacred earth from the soa of Jerusaicin was mangied with the common ciny in the Campo Santo of Pica, a new flower grew up from it, which cany flower men had seen before, the anemone with its concentric rings of strangely blended solor, still to be found by those who search long enough for a in the long grass of the Maremma. Just such a strange flower was thatmythology of the (Pennan Remilissance which grew up from the instrure of two traditions, two sentiments, the sacred and the profune. Cassical story was regarded as a mere datum to be received and assembliated. It did not come into more infinite to ask curiously of schemes concerning its origin, its primary form and import, its meaning for those who projected it. It stack into their minds to laste forth again with all the taoric about it of metheval sentiments and decas, in the Doni Madoma in the Trioune of the Uffizit, Michelangelo netwally orings the pagan religion, and with it the taoric about it of metheval sentiments and decas, in the Doni Madoma in the Trioune of the Uffizit, Michelangelo netwally orings the pagan religion, and with it the taoric about it of metheval sentiments and decas, as simpler painters had introduced other products of the carth, birds or flowers, and he has given that Madoma

The chapter devoted by the author to the poetry of Michel Angelo is full of original and suggestive views, often throwing a fresh light on the wonderful genius of that mighty creative artist. The true world, belonging to animals that are now extinct.

type of Michel Angelo, as he is here represented, is the singular union of sweetness and strength. All true art has a certain strangeness, exciting surprise like the bloom of the aloe. But in Muchel Angelo, the strangeness, which is one of his chief characteristics, is a "lovely strangeness," an energy of conception which seems at any moment about to break through all the conditions of comely form, but recovering, touch by touch, the genuine sweetness of

through all the conditions of concey to my covering, touch by touch, the genuine sweetness of simple nature.

In this way he sums up for them the whole character of mediaval art itself in that which distinguishes it most clearly from classical work, the presence of a convulsive energy in it, becoming in lower hands merely monstrous or forbadding, but felt even in its most graceful products as a subdued quaintness or grotesque. Yet those who feel this grace or sweetness in Michelangelo might at the first moment be puzzled if they were asked wherein precisely the quality resided. Men of inventive temperament (Victor Hugy for instance, in whom, as in Michelangele, people have for the most part been attracted or repelled by the strength, while few have understood his sweetness) have sometimes releved conceptions of merely moral or spiritual greatness, but with little setnetic charm of their own, by lovely accidents or accessories, like the butterfly which allights on the bloodstained barricade in "Les Miserables" or those sea-birds for whom the monstrous Gilliatt comes to be asseme wild natural thing, so that they are no longer afraid of him, in "Les Travailieurs de la Mer." But the austere genius of Michelangelo will not depend for its sweetness on any mere accessories like these. The world of natural things has almost no existence for him. "When one speaks of him," says Grimm, "woods, clouds, seas, and mountains disappear, and only what is formed by the spirit of man remains behind; "and he quotes a few slight words from a letter of his to Vasari as the single expression in all he has left of a feeling for nature. He has traces no flowers his those with which Lionardo stars over his gloomiest rocks; nothing like the fretwork of wings and flames in which Educ trames his most startling conceptions; in Gorest-scenery like Tribar's fills his backgrounds, but only blank ranges of rock and dim vecetable forms as blank as they, as in a world before the creation of the first flower his sections, the farm and middle of th

The volume concludes with an application of the spirit of the Renaissance to the conduct of modern life. The service of philosophy, as well as of religion and culture, the author affirms, is to startle the soul into a sharp and eager observation. Every rest. Some mood of passion or insight is more the fruit of experience, but experience itself is the end. Only a counted number of pulses is given to us of crowded, stirring life. The great problem is to see in them all that can be seen by the finest senses. How can we pass most swiftly from point to point, and always be present at the focus where the greatest number of vital forces unite in their purest life! To maintain this cestasy is success in life. Failure is to form habits, for habit is only the roughness of the eye that makes any two persons or objects seem alike. While all melts under our feet, we may well catch at any exquisite passion or any contribution to knowledge that seems for a moment to lift the horizon and set the spirit free. Not to discriminate every moment some passionate attitude in those about us, and to see some tragic play of forces in the splendor of their gifts, is on this short day of frost and sun, to sleep before evening. With this sense of the glory of our expethis short day of frost and sun, to sleep before evening. With this sense of the glory of our experience and of its awful brevity, we shall gather all after he fails back on the orthodox destrine that "sally a after he fails back on the orthodox destrine that "sally a we are into one desperate effort to see and touch, without wasting time in the formalities of overcurious theories. What we have to do is to court new impressions and test new opinions, without being slaves to the orthodoxy of Comte or of Hegel, or of our own. We have a brief interval, and then our place knows us no more. Some spend this interval in listlessness, some in high passion, the wisest in art and song. The poetic passions, the desire of beauty, the love of art for the sake of art is the crown of human wisdem. For art gives nothing but the highest quality to our moments as they pass, and simply for those moments' sake. This theory of practical life, as set forth by the author, may be deemed too fine and subtle for 'human nature's daily food." It savers of the powers of the world to come," rather than of the "pinfold" in which men are here "pestered." But it will do no harm to listen for a moment to the harmonics of a higher sphere, amid the discordant sounds of a material age, or to spread the

THE CHILDHOOD OF THE WORLD. By EDWARD CLODE. 12ton pp. 118. Macanilan & Co. A very clear account is here given of the progress of man from the unknown time of his appear ance upon the earth to the commencement of historical writing. The book is intended for the use of schools or for domestic instruction, and is of a strictly elementary character. Although primarily intended for the young, it is adapted to the wants of more mature readers who wish to be informed concerning the light which has been thrown by modern research on the primitive condition of man. The author first states the grounds of the behef that man was once wild and naked, and arrived by slow degrees at clothes and civilization. For example, weapons and tools have been found in all parts of the world which were used by men in remote ages, precisely similar to the weapons and tools that are now used by savages in various countries, and among whom not a trace of a past civilization can be found. The first wants of man, of course, were food, warmth, and shelter. He would have little trouble in queuching his thirst at the running stream. His first food would be wild fruits and berries, his first shelter a tree or cave or overhanging rock. He might desire to eat of the fish that glided past him in the river, or of the deer that bounded into the depths of the forest. But these were not to be had without weapons to kill them. One of his earliest needs accordingly was some sharp-edged tool. He knew nothing of the metals, and therefore made use of the stones which lay around him on the surface of the ground. Flints were much used, because by a hard blow, flakes like the blade of a knife could be broken of. Other flints were shaped to a point, or into a rough sor of hammer, by enipping them with a rounded peoble, or other stone. Many of them are in the form of an almond, with a cutting edge all round. They are of different sizes, some of them being six inches long, by three wide, while others are rather larger. The oldes stone weapons, unsharpened by grinding and unpolished, have been chiefly found buried beneath the gravel, and clay, and stones, which have been carried down by the rivers in their ceaseless flow. In these early days of man's history, buge wild animals shared the soil with him. Their bones have been found under layers of earth side by side with his, and with the weapons he made, and hence we know that they lived at the same time. During this period, which is called the "stone age," men lived a wild and roaming life. eating raw the flesh of surmals which they killed, and clothing themselves little or much as they needed, in their skins, which they sewed together with bone nee-dles, using the sinews for thread. They gradually learned the use of fire and the art of cookery. With their stone hatchets, they constructed dwellings on piles driven into the bed of a lake, the remains of which have been found in Switzerland, and other take countries. In course of time, some man more sagacious than his fel-lows discovered the metals which his beneath the surface of the earth. The first metal used by man was probably gold. His eye was attracted by its glitter, as unlike some other metals, it was found on the surface, and lay on various rocks. Copper came into early use, as, on account of its softness, it could be worked into various shapes. Where it was scarce, and tin could be had, the two metals were nected and mixed together, forming the hard and useful metal called bronze. This period was the "age of bronze." It was a long time before iren was smelted. Then it took the place of bronze for making weapons and tools, while bronze was used for the handles and ornaments. This was the " age of iron." How many years passed between the shaping of the first fliat and the molding of the first brouze weapon is not known. It cannot be doubted that men used stone before they used brouze and iron, and that some tribes were in the stone age when other tribes had

found out the value of metals. The three ages run into

one snother like the three chief colors of the rainbow, It may be asked how we know that the traces of man in

early times are so very old. The question is pertinent,

The answer of the author, in brief, is as follows. Hones

have been discovered in caves, in various parts of the

Finkes of flint are found mixed up with these bones, evidently of artificial origin. They were chipped by the hand of man who lived in the country when those animals results the the mals roamed over it. Their great age is proved by the fact that no living mammoth, one of the creatures whose remains are most frequently found, has been seen for many centuries. The depth, moreover, at which they are buried, some thirty-five feet of loam and gravel, shows their vast antiquity. This was not a grave made by hands, but the accumulation of ages. The deposit was created but the accumulation of ages. The deposit was created by water, which is slow in its operations. Hence it is inferred by scientific men that the fliat weapons were made by men who lived many thousand years ago. The progress of those wild tribes may easily be imagined. At first, they were roving, long-haired savages, living on roots, and fruits, and berries, and afterward on the flesh of animals. A portion of them, finding the uses of mith and flesh for food, and skins for clothing, learned to tame the animals which produced them, and gather them into flocks and herds, moving with them from place to place wherever the most grass could be had. These men were the first shepherds or herdsmen, living a wandering life the first shepherds or herdsmen, living a wandering life and dwelling in tents because they could so easily be removed. This was the life of Abraham thousands of years ago, and of nomadic Arabs at the present day. While some preferred the shepherd's life, others chose a more settled tries and housened the sath. some preferred the shepherd's life, others chose a more settled state, and became farmers or tillers of the earth. To do this work well, implements of the best and hardest metals were needed. The rude stone tools of their forefathers were useless. Then as they remained in one place, they demanded improvements in their dwellings. The ancient log buts and subsequent tents no longer satisfied them. They also needed places like stables and barns in which to lodge their cattle and store their corn. The sunny days were wanted for their field work, and hence they would be glad to employ others to build their hence they would be glad to employ others to build their houses and make their tools. Thus arose the different trades which brought men together for mutual help and gain. Houses would multiply into villages, and villages would grow into cities. The different classes of people would unite for protection against their enemies. Either all would learn the art of war, or would select the bravest to defend the land. Some one man, of talents as a leader, would be chosen to carry out the laws which the people had made for the common benefit. The formation of languages is described by the author, according to his theory of progressive development. He also presents a succinct statement of the course of emigration, tracing the dim and shadowy lines from the primitive could be found to be a successful to the primitive could be found to be provided by the course of the primitive could be found to be provided by the course of the primitive could be found to be provided by the primitive could be found to be primitive. cradle in Central Asia to the bleak shores of Northern Europe. After leaving their common home, the tribes who wandered into the north of Europe lived for ages a who wandered into the north of Europe lived for ages a wild and unsettled life. They learned to build ships in which they could brave the open sea, and became the terror of quiet people. Other tribes took root in Persia; on the sea-board of Palestine; and in Egypt. Still other tribes leaped across the narrow straits between Asia and America and wandered over the New World, building eities whose ruins tell of their past importance. The evolution of ideas is the subject of the second part of the volume, in which the author, sums, up the results of the volume, in which the author sums up the results of the most recent speculations on the origin of mythology, sacrifice, worship, and religious beliefs. Whatever de-gree of credence may be accorded to his views, it must conjecture rather than of scientific certainty, and fail to give the satisfaction which is derived from the positive onclusions of physical research.

A MANUAL OF POPULAR PHYSIOLOGY. By HENRY LAWSON, M. D. 12mo, pp. 162. G. P. Puinsm's Sons.

The love of popular effect has betrayed the author of this volume into making a joke of science, and giving his readers a comic physiology instead of a grave treatise. A specimen of his foriern gayety may be found in his remark in favor of beer that "when he considers the enormous proportion of beer-drinkers in the population of Persons and the composition of the yenerality. tion of Europe and the composition of the venerable John Barleycoru himself, he feels'ihat it is no sin to be a Malt-ese." His statements in regard to the process of digestion are rather loose. In one place, he informs us that "modern research tends to show that the office of the saliva is a purely mechanical one, softening the food possesses the power of converting starch into sugar, while "the junces of the stomach prevent the alteration. and thus forms an essential element in the act of diges-tion. Here are two equally decided obtains; "pay your money, and take your choice." Dr. Lawson is a radical in science as well as a humorist in literature. The theory that all the tissues of the human body are composed of that all the Useues of the human body are composed of cells, he elegantly assures us, is "absquatulated." This ignominious defeat he ascribes to some mute, inglorious, anonymous English naturalist, "whose claims to dis-tinction have not yet received the recognition they merit so well, but who will hereafter be regarded, in comparative anatomy, as the Bacon of the nineteenth century." Please oblige us with his name. The author is savage on "tectotalism," which, with its kindred detusions "phrenology, homeopathy, and such like," will be looked upon as among the eccentricities of the age after our bodily atoms are "transformed into cabbage-plants." A delightful glow steals over the body by the apsilication of a glass of whisky or cognac to the lips, and he cannot believe that the sensation is due to the poisonous effects of the "eau de vie." Alcohol, in his opinion, is a highly matritious article of silvery vail of the ideal over the vulgar realities of the actual. food, especially in the form of London porter. But he thinks very small beer of "lacer," which is more like "the washings of an English brewery than anything else." Tobacco finds creat favor in his eyes. The fra-grant weed is a delicious stimulant to the nervous system, and forms a solace to human misery almost as penign in its effect as that of brandy or beer. But he is not so friendly to some other fashionable hygienic appliances. He regards the Tarkish bath, for instance, s the certain agent of death and destruction, increasing "the already too large percentage of heart and kidney diseases," though happily the "abominable system of cooking human beings is dying out." The reader who has a taste for seience seasoned with coarse condiments will relish the fun and waggery of this book; the "other-

wise minded" will find it simply flat and repulsive. New Dublications.

JUST ISSUED: AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE NO. 40,

STANDARD, RARE AND VALUABLE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BOOKS, CLASSICS, THEOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, SCIENCE, HISTORY, POETRY, BIOGRAPHY, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, WORKS IN FRENCH TRAVELS.

BELLES-LETTRES, &c., &c. Will be sent free of charge on application. A. DENHAM & Co., Importers of Hagileh and Foreign Books.

17 Murra)--t., NOW READY! The new original chrome,

Throw Physic to the Dugs"—a head; —ross with every copy of PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SINESK. All for \$1.25. MERRAY PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 East Twenty eightlest, N. Y. Agents wanted for city and country. PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I. LITERATURE AND DOGMA. An Essay toward a hetter Apprehension of the Bible. By Matthew Arnold. I vol. 12mo. \$1 50.

In the preface of this remarkable book, Mr. Arnold sars; "An in evitable revolution, of which we all recognize the beginnings and signs but which has siready spread, perhaps, farther than most of us think, is befalling the religion in which we have been brought an." The book torr laster by a truer understanding and wiser use of the Bible. It is written with a very earnest purpose, with great vigor and suggestive of thought, and with that perfect elegrness of style which distinguished

IL AMONG THE ISLES OF SHOALS. By Celia Tharter, 4 vol. Small 4to, Illustrated by H. Fenn. #1 50 The Isles of Shoals have come to be regarded as classic ground, passessing a unique and fascinating interest. In this tasteful book, Miss Timzet, who by readence among these islants is from early childhood, and by preciound appreciation of their beautiful and terrible attractions, is performed by the control of their properties of the properties of the

, For sale by Booksellers. Seat, post-paid, on receipt of price by

JAMES B. OSGOOD & Co., BOSTON. R. P. DUTTON & Co., 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for

A LIBRARY FOR FIFTY (50) CENTS.-A LIBRARY FOR FIFTY (50) CENTS.—

A. With Illustrations.—Literature, Art, Science, and History.—The Tribune Almanae and Eight Tribune Extra, No. 1—History.—The Extra, No. 1—History.—The Extra No. 2—Herolare Extra, No. 2—Herolare extra Product of the Situation; Philipple Lost, Equations on Light.

Lecture Extra, No. 2—Herolare's Computers Education: Fields's Mosters of the Situation; Philipple Lost, Equations in There A. Lecture Extra, No. 3—History and Lectures; Bellows's Is There A. Lecture Extra, No. 3—History of the Spectroscope; Pref. Young's Prof. Barker's Chemical Discoveries of the Spectroscope; Pref. Young's Prof. Moster Extra, No. 4—We Shand Jetters and Studies, by John Weiss; seven Art Studies, National Academ's Course; Parton's Phigrim Fathers as Men of Business; Hert Harte's Agrounts of 'ch. Lecture Extra, No. 5—History Course; Draton's Phigrim Fathers as Men of Business; Hert Harte's Agrounts of 'ch. Lecture Extra, No. 5—History —Thron's Phigrim Fathers as Men of Business; Hert Harte's Agrounts of 'ch. Lecture Extra, No. 5—History —Thron's Phigrim Fathers and Harter, on Sound and Hearing, Voice and Speech, and The Explanation of Musical Harmony; Irrad Benj. Billman's Deep Phicer Mining Dr California; Dr. R. W. Haymond on The Seven Senses; Parke Godwin on True and Palas Releases; Prof. L. L. Younses on The London of Science, Lecture Extra, No. 5—Beckler's Seven Lectures for Ministers: Thoughts for Ministers: Thoughts on Trayer—Prave Meeting As It Is—The Lied Fathers of the Church.—Herder Extra, No. 5—Beckler's concluding Lectures: Revivals in the Church—The Figious Awademica—Thoughts on Sevinal—Revisals in the Church—Herder of Sectarian Appropriations."

Extra—Credit Mobilies—Evoluce and Reports.

Extra—Credit Mobilies—Evoluce and Reports.

Extra—Credit Mobilies—Evoluce and Reports.

New Publications.

NOW READY: MEMORIAL ADDRESS CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS
THE LIFE, CHARACTER AND SERVICES

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Delivered by invitation of the Legislature of New York, in Albany, April 18, 1873. Price, 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & Co., Poblishers, 549 and 551 Broadway.

Now Ready, Cloth bound, \$1;

MEMORIAL of HORACE GREELEY, with
TWO FORTIAITS and ILLUSTRATIONS; one portreit represeating Mr. Greeler as he appeared in the last summer of sis life, and
being altegether the most life-like and natural portreit of bin ever published. The volume contains a Memoir of Mr. GREELEY, his bas hours,
the moral of his death, the Funeral Arrangements, the Closing Gereunvies, the Monraing of the People, Letters of Sampa hr, Voices of the
Pulpis and the Press, Tributes from the Poets, Resolutions and Proceedings of various Public Bolles, &c., &c., &c. Pauphies Efficies, 50 centic
liandsomely bound, \$1; either free by mail on receipt of price.

THE TRIBUCER, New-York.

Instruction.

A SCHOOL and HOME for young BOYS.-E

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Now in its 21st year, continues to furnish the best advantages in every
department of a complete education; is chartered as a Collecte, and confers diplomas and degrees; a safe, pleasant Christian home
moderate. Address "text. JOHN IL BRAKELY. Ph. B. ENGLISH and CLASSICAL BOARDING-elreulars, address FREDERICK SEJGWICK, A. M. Principal. EDUCATION COMBINED with TRAVEL.

There is heing formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave Now-York for Europe July 2, under the gentlance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prespectual Address TRAVELER, 29 West Twenty-sixth-st., New-York.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. V., reopens Septem or 13th. Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal. GARDINER INSTITUTE for Young Ladies,

GOTHIC HALL,
STAMFORD (CONN.) YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL
For catalogues, apply to Principals.

Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

HOME SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,
stratford, Conn. Address Miss ELEABETH WHEELER. JACKSON MILUTARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, R. Y. Established 1807.
Address Rev. P. J. JACKSON, M. A., P.

MME. DE VALENCIA'S INSTITUTE for young Ladies and Children, 30 West One-hundred-any-thretiens, New York.—Complete said thirtnen, 30 West One-hundred-any-thretienmatics, Maste, Drawing and Fanting, French to tairrange of the school. Drawing, Funding, and all thick of Embrodery tought to Bearliers eithout extra charge. Parents and guardians destring their danglites and wards to be eliopated salrand can dirough Madamo have them sent to Europe. Send for prospecial. Will respen Sept. 14, 1872. Pennington Institute (for both sexes), Penning-ton, N. J. - Terms reasonable. Address A. P. LASHER, Principal. VASSAR COLLEGE, Poughkeepste, N. Y.—
The best equipped college for women in the world. One million deliars invested. Full colleguate courses in every department, with account mane for health, for moral and secal collume, and for everything necessary to are find and conformable home. Terms, \$400 per annual covering all extenses of tailion, beard their light, and washing. No extense except for separate instruction in Mosle, Painting, and Brillage and Reliars and conformation of the catalogue to Fail sensom opens Sept. In

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, Broadway

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christiau MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1954. Sarcest teaching. Common-arms comparement. HENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yorkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE or RENT-The property occu-pied by the BHISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL. S. H. PERCE & SISTERS, Bristol, Penn.

Ceachers.

** A mer. School Institute," 14 Bond-st., supplies A schools and families with reliable Tenders. Teachers wanting punishes should have Application Farm. J. W. Seneraerhorn, Actuary. A MALE TEACHER WANTED, immediately, for a Public school; salar, \$500; and a Lady Teacher (Methodous Secretary) as Preceding a College; salary liberal, AMER EDUCATIONAL UNION, Let Boundary.

Musica.

A LARGE STOCK OF

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

TO RENT OR SELL CHEAP.

Real silowed on purchases.

No. S UNION SQUARE,

(So. 16) Fourth 289

La Co

BEST PIANOS. — Hallet, Davis & Co.'s,
Berrys, and other new and second-hand PIANOS and OBIGANS
for RUNT and SALE on lostallments, VERY CHEAP. BERRY &

YEW STYLES FIVE-OCTAVE DOUBLE-REED CABINET ORGANS ready this month at reduced privacy SIIO and SI25 corn. Fifty other strine, S55 to 8500 soil up-sarious. THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO more often at their sarious, the mason at the string of the

STIO and SI23 confi. Say once is a Salar Conserved for at their new surrooms, 25 UNION SQUARE, the largest described of the best inactivants of the destinate intermetics of the datas in the uncert, at prices which are remained possible only by their surrooms for quarteria at mostly payments.

AGREAT OFFER! HORAUE WATERS & BEN'ED with priviles of purchase for quarteria at mostly payments. A GREAT OFFER! SON, 481 B way, N.Y., will diagnose of 100 PIANDS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS, at extremety low prices for eash, or part and, and outness of small monthly payments. New 7-neture first-class PIANDS, all incident improvements, for \$275 cash, Organ, \$55, \$77, DOFBLE REED ORGANS, \$1001 d-STOP, \$1101 S-STOP, \$125, and upseared. Plants and Organ to let.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most benutiful in style and perfect is tone ever made. The COM ERFO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a liberteet of stop peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is ADSTRAPTON of the and SOIL-STIRRING STEELS. Terms therein ILLUS-TRATED CATCHOOMES MALLED, I stomp.

Drn Goods.

To MILLINERS and COUNTRY STORE-

Chespet STRAW GOODS in this city. Chespet PLORIDA and PALMETTO HATS. Chespet RIBBONS and PLOW 518. Chespet RIBBONS and FLOWIDA. Import our stock. We have chesp MILLINERY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

KID GLOVES JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

NO. 369 BROADWAY,

BEST LOW PRICED GLOVE IN AMERICA.

Nos. 309, 311 and 3115 GRAND-St.: Nos. 62, 64, 66, 60 and 70 ALLEY-St. Vitth block Bast from the Howers.

Ocean Steamers

FOR ST. THOMAS and BRAZIL. UNITED STATES and BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the TM of every mouth.

SOLTH AMRILLO. Cart. Tratispaurit, May 23.

ONTARIO Cart. G. Steam. June 27.

MERICIMACK. Cart. West. July 27.

These splement steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas.

Parn. Permanduco. Babu, and kin de Janoiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or message, apply 10.

W.M. R. GARRIJSON. Agent. No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

W.R. R. GARRISON, Agent No. 3 Rowling green, New-Yor

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
NEW-YORK, and MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving Picc 3. North Rover, at 3 n. m., EVERY THURSDAY,
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only).
May 15,
CITY OF MERICA (Havana only).
May 15,
CITY OF MEXICO (Havana only).
May 22,
CTTY OF HAVANA (Havana only).
May 23,
For freight or massage, units to For freight or manage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Breakway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.—These first class steamships will sail every TUESDAY, at m., from Pier 13 N. R. (foot of Cedar-st.), for Havana direct, as 3 h. m., Home Fiet of St. Mollows:

Steamship CRESCENT CITY
Steamship MCREO CASTLE:
TUESDAY, May 13
Steamship MORRO CASTLE:
TUESDAY, May 20
For freight or passage thating magnifer at secondocalions) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLEN, Agent in Havans.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS from the Department of State, Washington, indispensable to travelers going at bosset by RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Ceduret, Natury and missioner for every State. FOR LIVERPOOL

(VIAQUEENSTOWN) CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS. THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class, fall power, from strew stead FROM PIER No. 46, N. M. EVERT WEDNESDAY,

WISCONSIN, Cant. T. F. FREEMAN ... May 7, at 1:30 p. m. NEVADA. Capt. FORSTYR.......May 14. at 5:00 p. m. WYOMING Capt. J. PRICE. er......May 21. at 1:30 p. m. IDARIO, Capt. Mongan. May 28, at 127 p. m.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Par MAN. June 4, at 12 m.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. PRICE, jr. June 11. Cabin passare. \$30, goid. rage passage (Office, No. 29 Broadway), \$30. currouer.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GOION, No. 63 Wall st.

as follows:

Ocean Steamers.

INMAN LINE. — FOR QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.—Roral Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: CITY OF BALTIMOSE. TRUESDAY, Mar 2, p. s. CITY OF BALTIMOSE. SATERDAY, Mar 10, 2 o. m. CITY OF BRISTOL. THURSDAY, Mar 10, 2 o. m. CITY OF BROOKLYN. SATERDAY Mar 17, 10 a. m. CITY OF BROOKLYN. SATERDAY Mar 17, 10 a. m. CITY OF WASHINGTON. THURSDAY, Mar 22, 2 p. m. CITY OF WASHINGTON. THURSDAY, Mar 24, 2 p. m. CITY OF MARHINGTON. THURSDAY, Mar 24, 2 p. m. CITY OF ANTWERP. SATERDAY Mar 24, 2 p. m. CAT CARROCCOMERCE AND CONTROL OF THE STATE BALT. May 24, 2 p. m. ANT CROSS AND CONTROL OF THE STATE BALT. MAY 24, 2 p. m. AND contracted in STATERDAY MAR 24, 2 p. m. AND CONTROL OF THE STATERDAY MAY 17 p. m. P. N. 45, 4 p. m. AND CONTROL OF THE STATERDAY MAY 17 p. m. P. N. 45, 4 p. m. AND CONTROL OF THE STATERDAY MAY 17 p. m. P. N. 45, 4 p. m. AND CONTROL OF THE STATERDAY MAY 17 p. M. P. N. 45, 4 p. m. AND CONTROL OF THE STATERDAY MAY 17 p. M. P. N. 45, 4 p. m. AND CONTROL OF THE STATERDAY MAY 17 p. M. P. N. 45, 4 p. m. AND CONTROL OF THE STATERDAY MAY 17 p. M. 45 p. m. AND CONTROL OF THE STATERDAY MAY 17 p. M. 45 p. m. AND CONTROL OF THE STATERDAY MAY 17 p. M. 45 p. m. AND CONTROL OF THE STATERDAY MAY 17 p. M. 45 p. m. AND CONTROL OF THE STATERDAY MAY 17 p. M. 45 p. m. AND CONTROL OF THE STATERDAY MAY 17 p. M. 45 p. m. AND CONTROL OF THE STATERDAY MAY 17 p. M. 45 p. M. 4

North River.

CABIN, \$405 and \$110, gold, according to accommodation. Bound trip lickets at low rates.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown. Gissgow. Londonderry, London. Brittel or Cullin, \$10. Prepaid Certificates, \$12, currence. Passengers also forwarded to Havre. Hamburg, Sweden. Sorway, Denmars, and Paris. at reduced rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's Office. No. 15 Broadway.

oadway.

erage Passage, at 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK. 402 Chestnuts. Pintadelphia.

M. R. CRRAGH, 162 State-st. Boston.

P. C. BEOWN, 56 South Market-st., Chicago,
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
THE SOUTH WALES ATLANTIC STRAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW, FIRST-GLASS, PULL-POWERED, CLYDE-BUILT STRAMSHIPS will sail from Pennsvirsnia Baliroad Whart Jerses Cuve GLAMORGAN. MAY 3.
PLANGROKE. MAY 24.
GLAMORGAN. JUNE 14.
PEMBROKE. JULY 8.
CARTING cooks and passengers at through rates from all parts of the

GLAMORIAN.

PISM BROXE.

AULY S.

PISM BROXE.

Corring goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristoi Channel and all other points in England.

These steamhips, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest unprovements for the comfort and convenience of CABIN AND STEERARS PASSINGHES.

First Cabin.

\$15 and \$55 and \$55 and \$55 carrency.

Necon Cabis.

\$25 carrency.

Brearing.

Presad Steerage Certificates from Cardiff, \$41 carrency.

Drafts for £1 and spowards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Bock Chambers, and in New-York to

ACCHIBALD BAXTER & Co., Agenta.

No. 13 Breadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP
FOR SOUTHAMPTOF AND BREMEN.
The steemship BREIN Cast J. C. Merer, w. i. sai. on SATURDAY,
May 10, at 2 p. in. from Bremen Pier, foot Third-at., Hoboken, to be May 10, as 2 p. m. From Green's Parkirt, on WEDNESDAY, May 14.

Steanwirp NEW-YORK Capt. F. Kluckirt, on WEDNESDAY, May 14.

Steanwirp New-York Capt. F. Kluckirt, on WEDNESDAY, May 14.

Steam of the West Capt. F. Kluckirt, on WEDNESDAY, May 14.

FOR TAXABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EMPIRALENT IS CHERENOT, 12.

Second cable 2.

Second ca

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANYS MAIL.

STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEWYORK AND HAVER, CALLING AT BREST.

The spiendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North Piver as follows:

WASHINGTON. HOUSSIN. SATURDAY MAY II.

VILLE DE PARIS. Surmont. SATURDAY MAY II.

VILLE DE PARIS. Surmont. SATURDAY Jone 14.

PERGER OF PASSAGE IN GOLD FORMAL Jone 14.

PERGER OF PASSAGE IN GOLD FORMAL JONE 18.

FIRE Cabin. SIZE Second Cabin. \$7X

Encoration the kets at religied rates.

These Steamers do not earry steerage massengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Birrope, by taking this line, avisate boal travel to Review Tailway and the discombined crossing the Channet, beside saving time, traveles and expense.

NOTE.—Rallroad Tickets between Paris and Vienus at revision rates.

TA TE LINE.

NOTE - Ballroad Tickets between Pars and Vienna at content rates.

STATE LINE.

TO 61ASSOW LIVERPOOL BELFAST a65 LONDONDERRY.
PENNSYLVANIA. LOUISIANIS.
GROBGIA. MINNESOTA,
VIGUISIA,
Magailisent, new, and finet-class Iron Serw Stessons.
PENNSYLVANIA SAILS May 7
from the Company's Book, Fution Ferry, Breaklyn.
PENNSYLVANIA SAILS May 7
from the Company's Book, Fution Ferry, Breaklyn.
PENNSYLVANIA SAILS May 7
from the Company's Book, Fution Ferry, Breaklyn.
PENNSYLVANIA SAILS May 7
from the Company's Book, Fution Ferry, Breaklyn.

PENNSYLVANIA SAILS May 7
from the Company in Book of Company and Sweden, and the Continent, at lower rates, Prepaid certificates as low as be are other first-class disc.

BIAFTS ISSUED ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

For Freight and Passeys, apply 50. For Proight and Passage, apply to AUN'IN BALDWIN & Co., Agenta, 72 Broadway. Sterrare Office, 45 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. WERKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT. From Piers 44 and 47, North River.

TO QUEENSIOWN AND LIVERPOOL:

EGYPT, Grogen SATURDAY, May 10, at 2:00 p. m.
CANADA, Webster SATURDAY, May 17, at 3:00 p. m.
CANADA, Webster SATURDAY, May 17, at 3:00 p. m.
FRANCE, Thomson WEDNISDAY, May 20, at 2:00 p. m.
FRANCE, Thomson WEDNISDAY, May 20, at 2:00 p. m.
THANCE, Thomson DIERCT:
DENMARK, Sommer TRUKSDAY, May 8, at 2:00 p. m.
THESE STEAMSHIPS ARE THE LARGEST IN
THE TRADE.

Claim Passace 5:00 \$30, and \$100 currency; recurn, \$150 and \$100.
Steernage Company over the Company of the Comp

Prepaid Sterrage trekets from Liverpool Queenstown, Lount-a erry foliasine, Cardiff, Bristol, or Loundon, CiffAPER THAN BY ANY O'HIRK LANE, but further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 63 Bread-but further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 63 Bread-but further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 63 Bread-but further information.

WHITE STAR LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL.

Salving from New York on SATURDAYS, from Levermon on THURSDATS, calling at Core Herore each way.

PATS, calling at Core Herore each way.

CELATIC, SATURDAYS, from Levermon on THURSDATS, calling at Core Herore each way.

ADRIATIC, SATURDAY, May 10, at 3120 p. m.

ADRIATIC, SATURDAY, May 21, at 3120 p. m.

CELATIC, SATURDAY, June 2, at 1200 p. m.

Parenager accommodations (for all classes) unrisuled, continuing

SAPCTY, SPERIO AND COMPANY.

Salcons, satur-rooms, unching resum and batherooms in mobiling section, where least motion is fell. Surgeons and invasiances.

RATES—Salcon, #100 good. Steerage, #30, currency. Those wishing to sens for friends from the Col Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, #322, currency.

Passengers booken to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg Norway, Seccien, Island, Australia, Calina, &c.

Dra'ts from £1 quaway.

For inspection of plains and other information, approx at the Company's

For inspection of plans and other information, apper at the Company flors. No. 13 Brandway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Accept.

Steampoats and Mattrodos.

PRIDGEPORT, and all points on Housatonic CATSKILL DAILY LINE.

The steamers NEW CHAMPION and ANDREW HARDER will leave or 35, N. R., foot of Franklin-st, daily at 6 o'clock in m. KEYPORT DAILY BOAT.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. - Fare, NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.-

The OLD BOMISION STRAMSHIP CO. unspect in Fig. 7, N. R., one of their fine side wheel steamers, at 5 p. m., ever TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATCRDAY, giving through Bids of Lading to all points South and South-West. gu Passenger Tickets issued to all points. Accommodations up e. 197 Greenwich-st., cor. Ber-st., New-York. NEPTUNE LINE STEAMERS Daily for

PROVIDENCE, EOSTON, WORCESTER at a 100 p. m., from Pier 47, N. R. foot of Robinson-st. at 313H b. m. from Per 27, N. R. foot of Hommson at Calm fare is BONTON, \$4 25. To PROVIDENCE, \$3. Deck lare is BONTON, \$3 25. To PROVIDENCE, \$2. Pregnit at lowest rates. Connect at Providence with Boston can Pro-und Prov. & Worcestor R. R. 's for all important N. Enz. cities and low-

NORTH RIVER and NEW-YORK STEAM-A BOAT CO.—office Harrison at Pier. Sirs. CHAYSTENAM, dails at 3130 p. m., except Sundars for Vo kers, Tarrytown, Nyack, R. Lake Haverstraw, G. Pt., Verjlanks, and Pechskill; ADELPHI at 3130 p. m. for Erglewood, Venices, Hastings, D. Fetty, T. Town, S. Sing, and Haverstraw; ALEXIS at 4:15 for Englewood, Venices, Hastings, D. Fetty, Irvington, T. Town, and Nyack. Nyack and T. Town Fetry on met with H. R. traus. RONDOUT and KINGSTON-Landing at

Autorzens, Corowali, Newburgh, Mariborough, Milton, Poughkeepde, and Esopus-The steumboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN mave Harrism-st, P.er. 34 N. R., DAILY at 4 o'clock p. m. RAND, MCNALLY & Co.'s RAILWAY GUIDE AND HAND-BOOK gives the latest time-cards and tirket-fares of all roads. It also gives the population, full description, &c., of every railroad and river town in the U. S. and Canada. For sale by all revaluation, Price 40 emiss.

STONINGTON LINE.-Great Inside Route STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT is the property of President Stonington St

SAFETY, SPEED. AND COMFORT.
NORWICH LINE.
For Roston, Worcester, Fitchburg, Groton Junction. Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concept, Paimer, Brattlebero, and inter-

rence, Nashina, Manchester, Coucers, Paimer, Brainesson and machine points.

The near and stanneh steamers are recorded as a control of BOSTON, CITY OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF LAWRENCE, and CITY OF LAWRENCE, and CITY OF NORWICE.

Will leave New-York daily (Sundays excented) at 3 o'clock p. m., from Pier No. 40, North three, loot of Canal and Watthests.

For New-Loudon and Norwich, their eventeeting with Express trains for the above points, via Vermont Central, Norwich, and Worcester, and Boston, Harthoot, and Krie Ralirosas.

For through tickets and rates for freight, apply at the office, Pier 40, North Elver, New York, June 6, 1072.

New York, June 6, 1072.

TROY .- CITIZENS' LINE for TROY A Postage, \$150. The elegant steamboats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL beave Fret No. 4; North River, fine of Lersyst., daily, Salardays excepted, at it o'clock p. m., cannesting with morning trains on Renaether and Saratoge, New York Central, and Troy and Boston Remarcant and finish north east, and west. Religious for all finishes morths for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE AND MONTREAL. Through tickets sold and bagoing elected to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP CO. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT AND PALL RIVER, Bally, (Sanday excepted), at 5 p. m., Prom Pier 18, North River, not of Morray *L., You would approximate straights. BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SINMONS.

Capt. B. M. SIVMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middlebore', Plyamenth, Neav-thedferd, Martha's Vineward, Nantacket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cud Kaliway. Also, through Bekets to the WHITE 310 UNITALISM, and all principal points in Ness-England and the Provinces. For Hacket and state-rooms. apply at 24 Breadway; 224 Breadway, corner Teenty-thirds, folly Express Vilexes, Suringest, Broadway, corner Teenty-thirds, folly Express Vilexes, S44 Breadway, and Ne. 10 Coard-st. Broodway or at the office on the Pier. Pier, H. H. MANGAM General Freight Agent.

Steamboats and Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Persenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Consects at Somervick with South Branch & R.; at Humpton Janchas with the believer. Lackwaman and Wesurer Railroad; at Philippedary with the Lei-light and Sosquehanna Dyiniou, and at Easton with the Leilight Yallor Railroad; and its connection, forming a direct line to Fittsburghs and the West, without change of cars; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

Valley Railrond, an file connections, forming a direct line to Pittaburgh and the West, without change of cars: also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

New-York State.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Commencing Dec. 10, 1972.—Leave New York as follows.

5 a. m.—Way Tran for Somerville.

7 a. m.—bur Finniagton, Easten, Bethlehem, Bath, Much Chunk, Wilscharer Pittsburgh, Malanco (1874.—Leave New York as follows.

5 a. m.—bur Finniagton, Easten, Bethlehem, Bath, Much Chunk, Wilscharer Pittsburgh, Malanco (1874.—Leave New York as follows.

8 a. m.—bur Finniagton, Easten, Bethlehem, Bath, Much Chunk, Wilscharer Pittsburgh, almellow with the Lack & West, Ed. S. M. West, Connects at Somerville Leaven, Marchony, and the West, Connects at Somerville Leavend, Warrier, a.c.

10:10 a. m.—Way Trans for Somerville.

12 m.—Way Trans for Somerville.

13 m.—Way Trans for Somerville.

14 m.—Way Trans for Somerville.

15 m.—Way Trans for Somerville.

15 m.—Por Hamberton, Kaulon, Bath, Allentown, Magen Chunk, Malandown, Marchony, Connects at Somerville Leavend, Wayner, and the West, Connects at Somerville Leavend, Malandown, Magen Chunk, Malandown, Ephrac, Potterille.

15 m.—Por Hamberton, Section, Bathown, Magen Chunk, Malandown, Chunk, Malandown, Magen Chunk, Malandown, Malandown, Malandown,

H. P. Ballowis, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKA WANNA and WEST!

BEN BALLOGAL.

NEW BROAD GAUGE LINE to Water Gay. Strendsburg, Seranton, Bioglointnes, Syracuse, and Gowege. WITHOUT CHARGE OF CARG. Depots in New York, foot of Bereleys at, and both of Chierlagherent. With Ed. ARKANGEMEN 178. commenced MONDAY, Nov. 24, 1772. 8:10 a, m. BROAD GAUGE EXPÉRIS TRAIN, via Boordon Branch, runs directly through from New York to Seranton, Bioglointness, Garden and Syracuse, without changes of cars, contecting at Hower with chester E. H. at Water no with Surece, Printein, &c. 15, 18 a. m. EXPÉRES MAIL, TRAIN, consecuting at Bewrille with Boonton Branch, at Dove with Chester Earth, at Water-low with Sussex E. 16 p. And Seranton at Wastington with the B. J. L. and W. R. Bernell, at Chester E. and Syracuse, and Acceptance and Syracuse, and at Pullingtoning with Chester Beach, Binghauzes, and Syracuse, and at Pullingtoning with Chester B. J. L. and W. R. Bernell, R. B. Stronlaburg, Erranton, Great Beed, Binghauzes, and Syracuse, and at Pullingtoning with Chester and Editor Valley R. R. Stronlaburg, Erranton, Great Beed, Binghauzes, and Leith Valley R. R. Stronlaburg, Erranton, Great Beed, Binghauzes, and Leith Valley R. R. Stronlaburg, Erranton, Great Beed, Binghauzes, and Leith R. Stronlaburg, Erranton, Bernard, at Newark, Madhen, 12-10 m., PHILLIPEED LINES at Des at Newark, Madhen, 12-10 m., PHILLIPEED LINES at Des at Newark, Madhen,

For ORANGE and NotTH ORANGE, 7:15, 2:39, 3:10, 3:40, 10-19, and 11:00 a, m., 1-10, 2:30, 3:50, 4:30, 5:30, 5:30, 6:30, 6:30, 8

A. REASONER, Supergrandent

I Trains taking effect Jan. 2h. latte. From Chambers-st. Depart for
Shiest, or more below).

B a. in — Christiant and Chicago Day Repress. Drawing Rose Conches
to Jindho and Sleeping Conches to destination.

H b. in — Express Mult for Berfillo and Nigaguer Falls. Drawing-Rose
Conches to designation of the Shight Conches to destination.

7 p. in (Darly) — Cincumsat and Chicago Night Express. Nighting
Conches through to Duralo, Night Express. Nighting
Conches through to Duralo, Night Express.

Chicago Without Charge.

Additional Textine leave for

0.p. m., gewood, Hobohus, Allenfale and Ramsey's, \$71.00, 8 10.00.10, as m. 31.00, 5, 6, \$61.00, 7 and \$11.50 p. m., cross, 64.5, 7 and \$11.50 p. m., 12 near, *106, cross, 64.5, 77.00, 8, 80.00, 10, 11, *11.15 s. m., 12 near, *106, 6, 5, 5, 10, 6, 9 c.00, *7, 2, 40 and *11.75 p. m., 12 near, *106, cross, 71.15, *9, 50 and \$11.30 s. m., and \$1.41, \$15 and \$60.00, p. m., bertund Park and Passente, \$9.55, *71.00, \$15, 50, 40, 11 s. m., 12 50.00, \$10.00,

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HART-FORD RAILROAD, New-York and New-Haven Division. Passenger Station in New-York, Usend Central Depot, Battanes on

choice and Port Checter, and the fort p. m. Express a Mamoroneck, and How. ton Mail Trains at 7:05 p. m. via Springfield and 9:07 p. m. Braning-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Ex-

press Frailis.
Treacts can be purchased at Treact Office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of the S. V. Trinsfer C., 144 Broadway, S. L. and No. I Courtest, Broadway who will also the at baggain from res price to demination.

For further information of perticulars me powers at hotels and depot.

For further information of perticulars me powers at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY, Supt. o. N. Y. & N. H. Dev. For further information of performances we preserve as note and approximately approxim

F. P. FINCH, Agent, Fier III.

PEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAHLROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, November 4, 1972. Through trains will leave Grant Science, and Montreal Express. with Graning room cars income to Rootecater and Sci. Alouns.

10:50 a. m. Special Chicago Express. with Graning room cars income to Rootecater and Sci. Alouns.

10:55 a. m. Novithern and Western Express.

2:40 p. m. Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4:50 p. m., Montreal Express, with wiseping-coars from New-York M. Sc. Albans.

Albans. 6:00 p. m., Express, daily, with electing ears for Watertown and Can-

2:00 p. m. Parish Hapersa, with shepping-care for Roccoster, Baffey, and Nagaran Fade, also or Chrospe, via sonic i., S. and M. C. Karlroads. The train runs on Sandars.

11:00 p. m. Express. with sisconcrears for Tray and Albury.
C. H. KENDRICK. General Passenger Agent.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Trains leave New-York, from fact of Desirrosses and Cordandi-da, is follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittaburgh, the West, and Seuth, with Pull-nan Palace Care attached, 9:30 s. m., 5, 7, and 8:30 p. m. Sanday 5, 5, and 8:30 p. m.

t. m. Haltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 a. m., 1, 9 p. m. Sur-

er 2:00 p. m. Express for Phila., R, 2, 2:30 a. m., 12:30, I, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 9 p. m., and night. Sanday 6, 2:30, and 3:30 p. m. and 2 p. m. For Phila., via Kensington, at 7 a. m. and 2 p. m. Pastgrant and exceed class 7:10 p. m. For New R and exceed class 7:10 p. m. For Newark at 6, fells, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 a. m., 12, 1, 2, 25, 25, 3, 3, 4, 4, 10, 11, 4;10, 4;10, 21, 22, 3, 24, 3, 25, 3, 25, 3, 3, 4, 4, 20, 3, 21, 3, 2

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 a. m., 2:20, 2:30, 4:39, and 5:50 p. m.

For New Branswick, 7, 10 a. m., 12 m., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:3 p. m. and 2:20 m. 20 m

Botter place.

A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.

A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.

P. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pask April.

A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pask April.

D. M. L. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.

THE OIL REGION and LUMBRIG DESTRICT OF PLAN. Testar will leave Destroyers and Contactions. Formally beth Pailman Pales 19:20 a. m. Eric Kapersa (Lady, except Somilar) with Pailman Pales Ozar through trees. New-lark to Gen. Arrive Sandary, 8:201.

Williamspert, E. S. J. Lock Haven. 9:155 Remove, 11:10 p. ms. Levischen and Gory Still. Corv. Sixth, 18:35, 23:36 m. Carments at Jevinchin and Gory with Other Corv. Sixth, 18:36, 23:36 m. Carments at Jevinchin and Gory with Other Share R. for all points West.

B. D. D. 40. Eric Mail (July) with Pallsam Palsac Car ben. 20:30 p. 40. Eric Mall (July) with Palsaco, 18:37 (July) Electron. 18:37 (July) Electron. 18:37 (July) Electron. 18:37 (July) Electron. 18:38 (J J. W. GORK, Gen. Phys. Agent.

SOUTH SIDE R. R. OF L. I.